

The story of Kemal Ataturk

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As-salamu-Aleykum

We will try today to explain insha Allah, in our twentieth Caliphate Course one of the most important crossroads in Islamic history. And it is about the history, or rather the life, of Kemal Ataturk. I have to say that the same applies to Ataturk as to Sultan Abdülhamid Han. Why? The fact is that it is precisely these two people, Sultan Abdülhamid Han and Kemal Ataturk, who have a fundamentally false history, and even a 180-degree opposite history. So Sultan Abdülhamid Han has been cursed in Turkish schools and universities for 90 years. We see and realize, so does time, because one cannot blow out the truth with blowing, that it was not the case. That he had not been a dictator and a wrong man, on the contrary. We have the same problem with Mustafa Kemal Ataturk. For he is reported as if he were the saviour of the nation, of the people. Some say he is a prophet. Some say he is a Mehdi. He just came and it is said that he was the only salvation of the Turkish, Kurdish nation or the Anatolian people. Ataturk. Ata and Turk, father of the Turks.

So far it has come and therefore with such persons as Abdülhamid Han and Mustafa Kemal, who are actually 180 degrees opposite each other, then an authentic history is not very easy to bring out, because in Turkey there is since the beginning of the 60's, a law, which is called 5816, so paragraph 5816. Note this! The law was passed by Adnan Menderes. Celal Bayar, the then President of the Republic, let it pass as a law. So Ataturk is protected by law. You can't criticize this man in Turkey like you can in Germany. Of course, times change when you can't always cover up a lie, but nevertheless the prison sentence in Turkey is between 1 and 5 years, depending on the situation, if you show the true face of this man. Already alone, if an argumentation hears, one notices: Oh there cannot be everything completely correct. But of course we all have to bear that in mind. It is an abstract, complex story, which is protected by law 5816 in Turkey, his life and we report about it today, namely about his life, so that everyone understands it.

Logically, I don't manage to explain the whole life of Mustafa Kemal here in an hour or two. I can't explain my life here in this time either. What we are going to do is a bird's eye view. We will see what he did and how he became what we know him today. Then we insha Allah will know a lot about this man and I think that at the end of this lecture we will know what kind of person he really is. Today's topic binds everyone. No one who is a Muslim can say that I come from Syria, Indonesia or Timbuktu and I don't care about Mustafa Kemal. NO The topic Ataturk binds all Muslims in the world. ALL. What Mustafa Kemal has done in Turkey is damage that all Muslims suffer. Isn't that exaggerated what I say? NO! It is really so that it binds everyone and every Muslim and every Muslim woman has a damage from this man! So insha Allah listens to me carefully, so that we understand what this Mustafa Kemal was. So our theme is "The life of Mustafa Kemal". In the next video I will take a look at "Mustafa Kemal's Attacks on Islam". You know that I had already covered the topic a few years earlier,

but in the next lecture we will add a lot and make the lecture more professional. Now we will talk about his life. And that's a topic that fits in with today's world.

Where was Mustafa Kemal born? He was born in Thessaloniki. Thessaloniki belonged to the Ottoman Empire but was a province of Greece. The State Historians write that he was born on 19 May 1881. BUT THAT IS NOT TRUE. He was not born on May 19th because he himself picked this date. The sources, including Ali Rıza Nur says that he was born in 1980. Actually it is not so important when he was born, but we would like to point out that there is already a mistake here. Who was his father? They say it is Ali Rıza Bey and his mother is Zübeyda. And that's not true! His father is unknown! Because according to sources Ali Rıza Bey is the stepfather. Ali Rıza Nur says about his father in his book, and Ali Rıza Nur is one of Mustafa Kemal's best friends, that his father was a Bulgarian with the name Abusch. There are many things about his life, however, these contents will be kept under lock and key by Law 5816. One may not talk openly about it in Turkey, otherwise one expects very large punishments. Even the Hagia Sophia has something to do with it. What does the Hagia Sophia have to do with it? This has to do with the father or the birth of Mustafa Kemal. There really is a reason for that. Hagia Sophia has been transformed into a mosque because it is under pressure. Because the Greek government has a document in its hand that has been issued by the court of Thessaloniki. It was about the inheritance that Mustafa Kemal wanted. So he had to go to the court in Greece to explain his request. However, the court pronounced at that time that his mother worked in a brothel and that his father was unknown. Abusch from Bulgaria would be an option. And that his mother worked in a brothel is documented. And it is precisely this document that the Greek government is using as a means of exerting pressure on Turkey not to have the Hagia Sophia converted into a mosque.

Many people say that the Hagia Sophia will be transformed into a mosque, and Erdogan will read the Adhan. This will not happen 100 percent. If Turkey ever turns the Hagia Sophia into a mosque, the Greek government will publish the document because Mustafa Kemal comes from there. This is being used as oppression against Turkey.

What religious group did Mustafa Kemal belong to? Mustafa Kemal was very likely, I stress very likely, Jewish himself. To be more precise, a Sabbataist Jew. Sabbatai Sewi, who proclaimed himself a Mahdi, was shown as Islamic and kept his Judaism secret. Those who belong to him, i.e. his followers, are called Dönmele. Dönmele means "they turn". They live Islam openly but are Jews in secret. The number of them should not be underestimated. A newspaper called "FORWARD". And there is a confession of faith among the Jews, just as we have a confession of faith. And it sounds like the Adhan, which is Tauhid. It says: Hear Israel, the eternal one, our God is one. The English newspaper writes:

This is my secret prayer, says Mustafa Kemal. There are many documents that Mustafa Kemal himself was a Jew. Here he himself says that it was his secret prayer.

There is also a German newspaper called "AUFBAU". It writes about the German Jews who left for America. The first Jews who left for America because they realized in Germany that they were getting short. At the beginning of 1934 the newspaper Aufbau is written. There are several documents, I show some of them. They wrote on November 26, 1999: "Was father of the Turks, a son of the Jews? And in this newspaper it says: "According to Zachronoth, Kemal's parents belonged to the community of the so-called Dönmes. Which in Turkish means changer of faith. It is a follower of Zevi's Shabatei, who is just represented in Thessaloniki, and who pretends to be a Messiah. They had preached Islam externally in order

to make the highest offices accessible to the Jews in the Ottoman Empire. According to Shabbatheistic prophecy, one day the Sultan would also come from their own ranks. The Young Turk Revolution of 1908, whose Dönme Minister Cavit (David) at least was the man with whom the Zionists successfully negotiated the first settlements in Palestine before the First World War, almost brought it that far.

The sultan's daughter Kenize Murad is an important witness for Atatürk's origin from this community in her memoirs from the palace time of the then young general Kemal Pasha. Especially Atatürk's efforts for secular harmony between all three great monotheistic world religions in Turkey instead of the old Islamic supremacy were combined with his Dönme background. Significantly, the - temporary - Hitler-friendly and anti-Semitic turn of Turkey in 1941/42 was only possible after Atatürk's death under his Turkish nationalist successor İsmet İnönü.

Unfortunately, we cannot prove it 100 percent because the government still keeps the government documents under lock and key. I leave it up to you, decide for yourselves.

When did he start school? He started school very early. In the beginning he went to a religious Islamic school for a short time, because the Dönme had to do the same. This school was called "Fatma Kadın". Later, however, he attended a European school, which was controlled by Freemasons. The teacher was "Schemsi Efendi". Maybe you will think that Schemsi Efendi was a "Hodscha Efendi". Schemsi Efendi, however, had been a Jew himself. These Jews, especially in the Thessaloniki area, always use Turkish names to hide their Jewish names. For example, if someone is called "Muscheh", he calls himself "Musa" in public, or instead of "David" he calls himself "Dschavit". Simply to hide the names. This is just the characteristic of the "Sabataist" Jews and also of the Dönme movement, which have been in Thessaloniki and in the Balkans. This is his grave in Istanbul: "Muallim Schemsi Efendi Atatürkün Hocası", the Hodscha of Atatürk. His real name is not Schemsi Efendi, but Schimon Zwi. One also says in another language: "Svi schimsi Schimsevidsch". So the name Schemsi fitted in the Turkish language. What is interesting here is that his eldest son will later become the second president of Israel Jizchak Ben Zwi. So that we can understand the branching. Mustafa Kemal received special lessons from Freemasons from Schemsi Efendi, or whatever his name was. In separate private classes. These classes consisted of about 3 students. So Mustafa Kemal got a separate class. So here we have to notice two

things: First, Mustafa Kemal has 99 percent Jewish ancestry, belongs to the Dönme who belonged to Sabatei Zewis movement; Second, what we know 100 percent is that he got a Masonic ideology dictated already in school education. I would like to briefly insert a speech by a person from Austria.

The Young Turks Movement in Turkey, which led to the end of the Ottoman system, was clearly a result of Freemasonry. You must be aware that Istanbul, along with London and Paris, is one of the most important sites of world freemasonry. Istanbul is the centre of Freemasonry for the Near East and the Arab world. Kemal Atatürk or Kemal Pasha was a Freemason himself and has interesting origins from his mother, which has nothing directly to do with Freemasonry. The so-called Young Turkish Movement was not only strongly dominated by Freemasons, but also by Dönme families. Dönme families are allowed to live their cult in the buildings that looked like a mosque outside. This was tolerated by the Sultan and the Ottoman Empire. These Dönme families, who were widely represented in Thessaloniki, had an incredible influence

on Freemasonry even and after the revolution of the Young Turks. All Turkish laicism is in fact due to the influence of Freemasonry.

We continue Insha Allah. After his school in 1895 he went to a military school called "Selanik Askeri Rüşchtiyesi" and was controlled by whom? Also from Freemasons! There in the school, so from 1895 he got the second name "Kemal". For the young Turkish opposition movement, i.e. Jön Türkler, especially at military schools, at which Mustafa Kemal now went, he found a very strong connection. After his final examination Mustafa Kemal joined the military academy in Istanbul as an officer candidate in 1899. In 1899 he came to Istanbul for the first time at the age of 19. And what happens to the man there, just under 19-20 years of age? He is immediately put under the control of the secret service because he has made himself very conspicuous there and is imprisoned there for a very long time because he also shows political insubordination, so he shows himself as a rival to the Ottoman Empire. Already at the age of 19 or 20. And one reason why he had also been put in prison at that time was his behaviour towards the prostitutes and this very heavy alcohol consumption, which he already had, led him to beat the prostitutes, for example. Such an associative behavior, which he showed as a teenager, led to the fact that he had already been in prison for several years between 1899 and 1902. However, he was later released through his Freemason contacts. In 1902 he finished the war school as 8 Best and was admitted to military training. At the same time he was promoted to lieutenant. At the beginning of 1905 he had finished the military academy among 40 graduates of his class as fifth-best in the rank of a captain, which let expect a career as a military officer. So we notice that not only this religious or freemasonic thing comes early, but also his alcohol consumption and his associative behaviour with prostitutes. Added to this is his strong military career. He was someone who grew up with the Union the whole time. And those who had been with the Union, or who dealt with the psychological side, know that if a person stays with the Union for years, where he sees weapons every day, he thinks differently. With him it was very noticeable. What is his military career like now? He was arrested for activities of the

newspaper Vatan under the organization "Secret Assembly" and after weeks in solitary prison he was sent to Damascus in 1906, far away from the political events. Perhaps because many of you have read the life of Mustafa Kemal, people know his story from 1919. Suddenly the man is there and Vahdettin sends him to Anatolia and then he makes the liberation struggle and "Wins" this liberation struggle, then he founds his government, makes his anti-Islamic struggle and so on and in 1938 he dies. But his Previous Time, you don't know that at all. Therefore it is important to see how he developed and what antisocial behaviour he showed. As I said, he came to Damascus in 1906 or was detached there. What is he doing there? He meets a young Turk, a member of a terrorist movement that propagated against Abdulhamid Han, and he comes into contact with him, who was someone who planned an assassination attempt against Abdulhamid Han, but failed in this assassination attempt. That was one of the many assassinations Abdulhamid Han had at that time. One of them was from this man who then escaped to Damascus and lived there secretly. Mustafa Kemal comes into contact with this man. What is he doing there? He deals with forbidden books. He sells books. Have you ever heard that? He actually sells books, but which ones? French writings that were forbidden at the time. He founded a group there, because he didn't quite get in with young Turks and also not with "Itaat ve Teraqi (Committee for Unity and Progress) Movement". He founded the group "Vatan ve Hürriyet Cemiyeti". What is interesting, Mustafa Kemal collects in Jerusalem, Jafar and Beirut for "Itaat ve Teraqi" members. So he does not come to the "Itaat ve Teraqi" himself and has founded a group which

is against the Caliphate and against the Ottoman Empire. He collects members since he was down in Damascus in Jerusalem, Jafar and Beirut.

At the end of 1906, his military superior gave him cover for a hidden journey back to Thessaloniki, where Mustafa Kemal founded a branch for his terrorist group. However, the danger of being discovered was so great that he was called back to Syria. After his promotion, after having completed his sentence, he was promoted to "Kol Agasi" (high rank, similar to Senior Captain) and in September 1907 came to Macedonia to Balkan and was deployed there. That is so violent, what happened there, that it remains closed with the law 5816 in Turkey. I don't even want to tell you that here. 1908 he was delivered to the Generals of the Army Corps Thessaloniki. When? 1908. . Why Officially? Because it was in the hands of the young Turks, İttihat ve Terakki. Why 1908? Because something was proclaimed? The Second Parliament (Meclis-i Mevzuat) was proclaimed. Because of this proclamation the enemies were happy. Thus it came to the fact that one could act officially against the Sultanate, against the Caliphate. This gave Mustafa Kemal a tail wind to come to Thessaloniki in 1908 to become the leader of an organization. In 1909, Sultan Abdulhamid Han the Second was appointed head of training for a division whose deployment forced him to give up the caliphate and Sultan dignity to his brother Mehmet Reshad the Fifth. Mustafa Kemal led Hareket Ordusu (an army that was to shut down revolts). This army, which Abdulhamid Han resigned, had the following members: Hüseyin Hüsnü Pasha, Mustafa Kemal, Mahmut Sevket Pasha and İsmet Pasha present. By the way, there is a tape recording of Mahmut Sevket Pasha, where he speaks against Abdulhamid Han, with a very high hatred. He really insults a lot. And one of the commanders was Mustafa Kemal. It is not forbidden to talk about it in Turkey, but people want to suppress the truth even though we

live in 2019. You know, on April 27, 1909, Abdulhamid Han was resigned and many already saw the fall of the caliphate in it, because those who came afterwards were quite different. Then this terrorist group, Mustafa Kemal, Hüseyin Hüsnü etc., those who later founded the government, stormed the Yıldız Palace. The Yıldız Palace, where the Caliphate ruled, was indeed used for years as a dance studio and brothel. Provocatively! They set up a gambling salon there, drinking alcohol just to express hatred against Abdulhamid Han. Who directed it? Mustafa Kemal Pasha and İsmet Pasha. So that you may see the foundation on which this government is founded. In 1910 Mustafa took Kemal as an observer at the French autumn manoeuvres near Grandvilles and thus came to Europe for the first time in 1910. There is one important point, perhaps you don't know. But in Turkish history this is very often associated with Mustafa Kemal. It was the battle of Canakkale. Canakkale is the place where Mustafa Kemal was. Later it was said, "look how Mustafa Kemal led Canakkale, how he saved us." People think that was the good side of him. It begins in 1915. I have to say that it is one of the biggest lies in Turkish history! Because the war of Canakkale, or the jihad of Canakkale, is one of the greatest disasters we Muslims had ever suffered. The Canakkale war is one of the worst disasters we have suffered. That is true! We won the war, but do you know how many dead we won the war with?

400,000 people fell in the war. How can you call a war where 400,000 people died a pure victory? Yes, it was important, my great-grandfather died in this war, Istanbul Payitaht was under attack. Strategically, if they had crossed Canakkale, they would have come to the Payitaht. But there is also a war strategy. There is a Bosphorus. Now the enemy ships are coming through. We Muslims are in the countryside. So we have an advantage, the enemy is in a really bad position, because we only have to bomb the ships. Actually, there would be at most 10 000 dead on our side. But that does not happen. There are not 10000 deaths, but

400000 deaths. Of course this is emotionally important, because children have already gone there at the age of 15. Strategically, however, it is a defeat for the officers. Because what they did there, with 400000 dead, is a disaster. By the way, how the war came about: it was about two German ships that passed the Bosphorus. And these two ships, whose captain was a Jew, crossing the Black Sea, bomb Russia. After they do that, they involve Turkey in the First World War. That was a trap. The empire at that time played a game. They asked the Ottomans for protection, attacked Russia and so the war came about. There were also other reasons, but that was the main reason. To explain this, Mustafa Kemal was an officer there. It was a victory for the Ottoman soldiers, but a clear defeat for the officers. Even guerrilla fighters, no matter what group, if they walk through two mountains, they are attacked. Whenever caravans or tanks or soldiers are in motion, this is the best time to attack. If they're at a base, it's a different matter. So we were on land, but these people were at sea. When the fight started in Canakkale, Kemal had been arrested in Bulgaria, again. In a quick selection process, he was deployed in Canakkale due to necessity. In a reinforcing attack he suffered a defeat. He was then called up to defend the Anafartalar, where he fought. So Mustafa Kemal's position in Canakkale had simply been a group against Anafartalar. So how can you say that Mustafa Kemal led an army of 400,000 men? You show him, so if he did everything. That's just this Kemalist ideology. But what happened?

It's really not a joke! The Kuffar bombed so hard that the view was not clear. The earth was boiling. After the smoke is gone, you go on and bomb again. That's what the Kuffar did against the Ottomans. On the other side, in the Anafartalar area, Mustafa Kemal had been. The story goes a little longer, I'll keep it short now. The Kuffar go forward and bomb again so violently and confusingly that they bomb their own people. The Kuffar send the front forward and start shooting again, but partly their own fighters. A large part of their own fighters are killed. Then they decide to leave and do the following to make sure the Ottomans don't notice. They leave their weapons without munitions and put their helmets on them. Hours and days go by! It's not a joke! That is what the reports say. I am not talking about the whole Canakkale war. I refer specifically to the Anafartalar area, where Mustafa Kemal had been on the side of the Ottomans. He urinates when he comes back, he sees that the army is gone. Then he shows himself as if he had won the war. He goes down in history as if he had won the war in Canakkale, even though it was a simple Anafartalar action. I could tell longer, but we only tell life for a short time. On the basis of this, the Kemalists come and say: "Look, the best officer of the Ottoman Empire was Atatürk. Maschallah. Because he fought against the Kuffar in Canakkale." Was he the leader of all Canakkale? No, of course not. There were small splinter groups, he only belonged to a very small delegation. In this group Anafartalar he had been, then this happened. And as they say, the winners write the story. What happened then? Now we come to the time when things are really getting hot. In January 1916 Mustafa Kemal was transferred to Edirne. At the end of February 1916 he and his units were transferred to the Anatolian Front to strengthen the third army. For his efforts in defending Canakkales, he was subsequently promoted to General. What makes him General? Because of this action in Canakkale. And for the first time he gets the title "Pasha".

Mustafa Kemal Pasha because he allegedly had the victory at Canakkale. So he went from lieutenant, chief officer to general, which is not to be underestimated because it is already state level. That is then not only military but also state level. What I have to say in advance: 1917, which was really an important time, was the time of the Russian Revolution. Because the communist revolution happened in Russia, Russia founded many vassal states in the Caucasus. And every great empire got its own vassals, puppet states. Russia did this in the Caucasus, also in Afghanistan and Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan etc.. The English did the same. And there the English already used Mustafa Kemal "Pasha" in very early times. And this is exactly

what we will see in the further course of his life as they use Mustafa Kemal. Mustafa Kemal was clearly an English agent! Most likely of Jewish descent, a Freemason and an English agent! You don't have to read history for that. You have to have a little brain for that. I say that especially to my Turkish fellow citizens. It is a bit easier for the Kurds. But to the Turkish fellow citizens I say: "Have some brain". You have to introduce yourself, bring some logic into the game. Just as an example: There is a war between England and the Ottoman Empire. England has a commander called Ferdinand. England wins this war against the Ottomans with the commander Ferdinand. After Ferdinand wins the war in England, he abolishes Saturday and Sunday as holidays and moves the holiday to Friday. He dissolves the Gregorian calendar and introduces the Islamic Hijrah calendar in England. Ferdinand forbids wearing top hats and ties in England, but he forces everyone to wear turban, Islamic clothes, and if they do not, they will be hanged. He abolishes the English script and introduces the Arabic language. He produces a culture in England that the tombstones of their fathers can no longer read, because they all written in Arabic. He

abolishes the English constitution and introduces Sharia law. And he does much more. What would you say then? You'd say, "Hey, English, you've been set up! That wasn't your man at all. That was an Ottoman agent (who wouldn't be a Muslim because he was involved in the legislative processes). One plus one are two! We have to explain to people that one plus one equals two. And that's what I say to the Turks today. Look what Mustafa Kemal did in his life and you will see that Mustafa Kemal was an English agent. In Istiklal Mahkemeleri (courts) not a Jew, not a Christian was hanged. They were all Muslims.

What happened after 1917? Mustafa Kemal wrote history in 1917 in a very violent way. Mustafa Kemal was sent to Palestine in 1918. There are two fronts: The Palestine Front and there is the Syrian Front, in 1918. Why is Mustafa Kemal sent there? Isn't he Pasha, General? He is sent there and his true face is not yet known by the highest government. We can talk about him very easily today, but you have to take into account the view of the time. At that time Itaat ve Terakki had been in power. What was he doing there in Palestine? The Pasha Mustafa Kemal sold the Ottoman army of 60 to 70 thousand people to the English. He left them lying in the desert and resigned as commander, as general. As a result, the Ottoman Empire had lost Palestine. The Ottoman Empire had to accept the armistice of Moudros on October 30, 1918. This not only provided an Allied occupation of the previous Arab provinces but also the straits and a large part of Anatolia. Who is responsible for this? The answer is Kemal Pasha! The Second Front, the Syrian Front. Vahdettin appointed Mustafa Kemal commander-in-chief of the Yildirim army group on 30 October 1918. To take over the defence of Syria against the British afterwards. Mustafa Kemal also played into the hands of the English. And also here he handed over the Ottoman Army into the hands of the English. After they had lost the war, since he had already executed the army, he met one or two days later in Istanbul with the English officers in "Pera Palace Hotel".

How did you get from Syria to Istanbul? Why do you meet English officers at the hotel? But that was the way it was. It is the year at the end of 1918. Let us come to an important point in Mustafa Kemal Pasha's life: the stationing of Mustafa Kemal in Anatolia. He is now in Istanbul. He negotiated with English officers. What did he negotiate? A lot! Some peace came in. The First World War had been over. Secondly, in Palestine and Syria Mustafa Kemal simply handed over the army to the British and to the others. And he waited in Istanbul for an order from the English. However, there was one thing that Mustafa Kemal did not carefully plan, which was also not at his discretion. I read:

Meanwhile, Mustafa Kemal himself ran the risk of being neutralized as a potential opponent after another dissolution of parliament by Vahdettin. His situation unexpectedly cleared up when he was appointed Inspector General in May 1919 to fight Greek militias in the background of Samsun. And sent to control the ninth army in eastern Anatolia, Kazim Karabekir and Ali Fuat, two military leaders and their troops, were ready to submit to his command. Vahdettin sent Mustafa Kemal Pasha to Anatolia. Those in Turkey who learned in Turkish schools say that Vahdettin was a betrayer because he left Istanbul with the English. You fall for that very quickly. In the 1930s it was forbidden to speak for Vahdettin, even one was imprisoned. Even if you only spoke for Caliph Vahdettin, you were automatically against

Ataturk and were sentenced to prison. Because the judge said: "If you say Vahdettin is good, you automatically say Mustafa Kemal is bad". You've experienced such a time in Turkey, which is today more or less over, but it's still anchored. The fact is: Mustafa Kemal was sent to Anatolia by Vahdettin. Why? To fight there against the Greek militias and to support the ninth army, which had long been stationed with Ali Fuat Pasha and Kazim Karabekir.

No one should think that Mustafa Kemal travelled to Samsun just like that and at some point started the war of liberation. That's not true at all. The armies were ready there anyway. Do you think the Ottoman Empire is based on an army? It never did that, not even in the end times. As I said, they passed troops anyway with Ali Fuat Pasha and Kazim Karabekir. Mustafa Kemal Pasha never wanted to travel to Anatolia! After talking to Vahdettin, Mustafa Kemal walks around in Istanbul for another month and negotiates with the English. He says to the English: "Give me an advisor, I'm not going to Samsun." But the English say: "Go to Samsun, because we have plans. We'll fake a war." Mustafa Kemal said, "I don't believe you, I'm afraid for my life." Then the English said: "We will bring the Greeks to the countryside in Izmir and then you pretend to fight them. We will take the support of the Greeks and give it to you, Haim Naum promised us that." On May 15, 1919, the Greeks set foot on Izmir and on May 16, Mustafa Kemal sits down with the ship to Bandirma and leaves Istanbul. Imagine that. Istanbul is under English occupation. Vahdettin's hands are tied. It is really extremely occupied. That means on the Bosphorus there are English ships everywhere. How is Mustafa Kemal, where not even a bird can fly freely, able to get into a ship, without the protection of the English, and so simply just comfortable out of Bosphorus, from Sarayburnu and then go to Samsun. That's a lie! He went out with the protection of the English.

There are now two things here: First, Vahdettin sent him and Mustafa Kemal didn't want to and the English took advantage of him. Here there are two things that collide. I'll give you an example from September 11th. Who was to blame on September 11th? Was it Al-Qaeda? Or was it the American secret service? Now there are proofs. Some say it was American Intelligence, others say it was Al-Qaeda. My opinion is that it was both of them. In other words, Al-Qaeda had been, and the Americans noticed that through the intelligence and thought that it played into their hands and let it happen. And to destroy that evidence, they collapsed the CIA building. That's history. Pay real attention to this. It's the same with Mustafa Kemal. Mustafa Kemal is transferred there by Vahdettin, and the English take advantage of that. That means on May 15th the Greeks set foot in Izmir and on May 16th Mustafa Kemal leaves Bogaz Istanbul. Please have the picture before your eyes. No Kemalist can explain this to you, because you can't leave Istanbul with a ship. You will be eliminated immediately. But the English have shot, namely into the air. To show the show. Then Mustafa Kemal arrives in Samsun sometime, in the middle of May or on another day. Then he makes his way to Erzurum. In Erzurum Kazim Karabekir and Ali Fuat Pascha are waiting for him. In Erzurum the liberation war begins, but not with Mustafa Kemal, it was already there before. Mustafa Kemal always appears as

"Kuwai Milliye" (The Power of Religion). Milliyah does not understand with Milliyetçilik (nationalism), at that time it was to be understood as Umma (Islamic community). Kuwai Milliye was founded in 1912-13 and not in 1919. He arrives in Erzurum and there is a congress where they discuss how to liberate the country. By the way: We are talking about "İstiklal Harbi" (liberation war) and "İstiklal marschi" (liberation march). Both are indeed lies! This name is wrong! İstiklal, and the Kemalists don't know that, is when you are completely occupied. So your country is

completely under occupation and then you free yourself from this complete occupation, this is called İstiklal (liberation). The Ottoman Empire never lost its İstiklal (the Ottoman Empire was never completely occupied). Because the region in Ankara Konya and Erzurum were still Ottoman. If there were also enemy occupation in these regions, and then one would free oneself, then one would speak of an İstiklal Harbi. So if you came out of nowhere.

These people use vocabulary the wrong way. Therefore İstiklal Harbi (liberation war) and İstiklal Marschi (liberation march) are wrong vocabulary-wise. The "Liberation War" now begins there. One wants to free oneself from the occupiers. Mustafa Kemal Pasha arrives in Erzurum and they didn't even want him to talk there. One of those present complains and asks what kind of one he is. They hated him from the beginning because they didn't know anything good about him. You have heard a lot about him. Why? You know what he did to Abdülhamid Han. You know what he did in Syria. You know what he did in Palestine. You know what he did to prostitutes. You know his alcohol consumption. You know that he comes from Thessaloniki. Relevant resistance groups had already come anyway to take action against the occupiers. One of the congress participants pointed out the edict of Vahdettin, with which Mustafa Kemal was sent. This means that they said in Congress that you have to let him talk, that he comes from Vahdettin and has an edict. So Mustafa Kemal comes and gives his first speech in Erzurum. "Erzurum Kongressi" (the Congress in Erzurum) is highly praised by Kemalists. In truth, however, it was different, they say in Turkish "Adam yerine koymadılar" (he was not treated/seen/recognized as a man). He spoke because he had the edict. There he gave his first speech in Anatolia. Do you know how he talks there? He raises his hands and says: "We are Muslims and our caliph in Istanbul is at the same time the caliph of all Muslims. The capital of the caliphate is under occupation. It is our duty, not only of the Muslims in Anatolia, but of the Muslims in other places, to fight for liberation, because our caliph is also the caliph of all Muslims. Mustafa Kemal gives such a speech and a similar one there between 23 July and 7 August 1919 in Erzurum. Afterwards he travels on and there is a second congress. The Congress of Sivas. The Sivas Congress was a pure lie. There was no Sivas Congress in this sense. In Sivas they met with the Americans to become a vassal of them. There are documents with the signatures of some people. There one suggested that one will not win the war anyway and one should accept nevertheless that one should be a vassal of the Americans. Vassal means: "puppets state". This is the Sivas Congress. In Erzurum you could talk a little bit nice Islamic, Kazım Karabekir was also there.

"Sivas Kongressi" hadn't been a congress, they asked Americans there to become a vassal of them. Where is İsmet Pasha? İsmet İnönü is too currently in Istanbul. And do you know what he wants to do there? He wants to get married there. I'm not telling you fantasy stories here. When that happens there, someone comes and says that Mustafa Kemal has travelled to Erzurum, Istanbul is under occupation and there are troops ready and he would think about getting married. After İsmet looks for excuses, the other one gets the

pistol and presses it against İsmet İnönü and says: "If you don't come with us, we will murder you here and immediately". I think that had been in Maltepe. They threw him into a coal factory, let

him stay there for a day or night and then he comes out black again and then they take him to Atatürk in Anatolia.

Mustafa Kemal Pasha says to İsmet Pasha, because İsmet Pasha said that he doesn't want the fight, the following: "If I give you a letter saying that the English don't support the Greeks anymore but support us for it, will you stay at my side? Then İsmet İnönü agreed and Mustafa Kemal gave him the letter and asked him to give it to priest Robert in Istanbul and sent it to Istanbul. İsmet goes to Istanbul and hands it over. There he stays a little and then goes back to Mustafa Kemal. The English are behind Mustafa Kemal, but try to play a big game in Istanbul. An English game. The English showed Istanbul with their sneaky games in such a way that it is to be punished with death who participates in the group "Kuwai Milliye". Writings are circulated all over Istanbul saying where it stands that whoever participates in "Kuwai Milliye" will be given the death penalty. Those who participate in Mustafa Kemal's group will be sentenced to death. That's not possible, you might think. Yes, it is the English game. For example, if I'm an enemy of Islam but an even bigger enemy against Vedat, you'll like Vedat. But if I like your enemy Vedat, you will think Vedat is problematic. But if I despise Vedat and punish with death those who have anything to do with it, you will think Vedat is good.

That's what the English did there. We will go into insha Allah in another lecture about something else, just because of Mustafa Sabri Efendi, because many things are misunderstood. This happens in Anatolia, Mustafa Kemal Pasha, İsmet Pasha, Kazım Karabekir and Ali Fuat Pasha form a common unit there. Who is Fahreddin Pasha? He is the defender of Medinatul Munawara, who is a very good Muslim commander, who defended Medina, the tomb of the Prophet, against the English and Wahhabis. People hate him. Fahreddin Pasha returns from Medina and where does he want to participate? So in Anatolia a group comes together and one wants to fight against the enemies. He wanted to participate there. Shortly before he arrived there, Mustafa Kemal does what with him? He takes him and uses him as a vizier in Afghanistan. That's no joke. Mustafa Kemal just kicks him out. Mustafa Kemal doesn't take him because he would realize very early what's really going on. He won't even let him come to Ankara. When he knew that Fahreddin Pascha was coming, he immediately sent him to Afghanistan. He could also have sent him to Timbuktu. Then there is another one, Ali Fuat. Even before the Ottomans, he had stopped the Greeks somewhere else. He takes him and sends him to Moscow as ambassador. Mustafa Kemal takes away the people who really have potential. Then there was a resistance movement, which was before Mustafa Kemal, in Antep. This action is called "Sütcü İmam Hadisesi", which happened in Antep. Antep had been under the occupation of the French. When one day a woman with a headscarf is present there, a French soldier comes and pulls her headscarf. Then Sütcü İmam takes the gun and shoots the soldier. At that time the Friday prayer is performed. The word "İmam" is here because it was his name. He had not been a spiritual one. He says: "In a city where the French flag is waving, one cannot pray on a Friday. First of all you have to make from "Daru'l Harb" (war zone) "Daru'l İslam" (Islamic state)." And so he mobilizes the population in Antep. The Ottoman commander in Antep immediately begins the liberation of Antep. He calls Ankara and reaches Mustafa Kemal Pasha, saying that they will expel the French from Anatolian territory. Mustafa Kemal replies and says: "You let this fight stop immediately". Then the commander says, "What should I listen to you for" and hangs up. This man also has some problems with the foundation of the republic with Mustafa Kemal.

Let us come to the founding of the Ankara Parliament in 1920. Mustafa Kemal had been one of the greatest hypocrites in history. You must never forget that. He still showed himself as a Muslim and representative of the caliph. He even had a letter distributed in preparation for the opening of parliament. I will read it insha Allah. Here is Mustafa Kemal Pasha for now. How "Islamic" he is dressed. Some have a turban. This is Mustafa Kemal Pasha here. Before the opening of Parliament. Here, for example, we see Mustafa Kemal Pasha in Ankara on April 23, 1920, when he opened the parliament. There he prays. We never see him praying, but we see him raising his hands. This is on April 23, 1920, when Parliament was opened. This Parliament is the first Parliament to be founded in Anatolia. The first Parliament (Birinci Meclis). There is a letter. I quote: "With Allah's help on Friday after the Friday prayer on 23 April 1920 the Parliament is opened. We will open the Friday prayer in Hadji Bayram Mosque with all the Members of Parliament. After the prayer, we will go to Parliament with the Prophet's beard and flag." Then he further says that Mawlid, the Koran, Bukhari (Ahadith) will be read out. Thus, the parliament is opened on April 23, 1920. Here in the picture you can see the people with turban. When the parliament was founded, it does not say that sovereignty belongs to the people (Hakimiyet Milletindir), but there is a verse in Sura Shura (consultation) (42). This was Kemal Pasha's first step. Here a very important action happens. In the course of the next 1 to 2 years. Namely, the First Parliament is exchanged with the Second Parliament. The first parliament was built on behalf of the caliph. In the constitution it was written that the parliament is temporary and after the liberation of the caliph the real place of the caliph is the parliament. Then there were things that were very important: the deception and the play with the fight against the Greeks. In January and March 1921 the troops of the Liberation Army won two victories in the Turkish War of Liberation under the command of the commander of the Western Front Ismet at Inönü, whereby the Second Victory never took place. They say first victory and second victory of Inönü. The second victory never happened. That is a fiction. Because of this, Mustafa Kemal was appointed commander-in-chief by the National Assembly. Just like Adolf Hitler. So he was appointed commander-in-chief. It is a lot of information, please be attentive, because you will discuss these things in school with your friends, with your parents. This is a topic that still accompanies us today. Today's republic is doing the same. You are obliged to understand this topic. Because if you understand it, you can debate with the people. And these people don't know. With one of the Greek surprising concepts of flexible territorial defence instead of a rigid positional war, he managed in the Battle of Sakarya in August 1921 to sabotage the Greeks again under Major General Nikolaos Trikoupis. Five out of eight Greek divisions were abandoned. "And the Turks, led by Ismet Pasha and Mustafa Kemals, defeated and captured the Greeks? Here is Ismet Pasha with the Commander of the Greeks Nikolaos Tripoulis. Tripoulis goes into the arms of Ismet Pasha. Does such a prisoner look like? To the left is the Greek and to the right is the Turk. Mustafa Kemal was appointed marshal by the National Assembly in September 1921 with the honorary title "Gazi". So Gazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha. You notice that the name is developing. In the beginning it was called Mustafa, in school it was called Mustafa Kemal, afterwards it was called Pascha, because of the so-called liberation war, Now he gets the name Gazi. Everything is fake. But only after another year of gathering strength he succeeded with a "surprise attack", which is a joke, to drive the Greek troops allegedly into escape on August 26, 1922. We see that after he founds the government, then he drinks with them.

Let's slowly get to the point where the masks fall. Now we are in 1921. Let us come to the Treaty of Lausanne. I will make insha Allah an extra lesson for Lausanne and the abolition of the Sultanate. The conversations of and about Lausanne began in October 1922 what many forget. The Treaty of Lausanne

was signed on 24 July 1923. But it began in October 1922. In October 1922 the Lausanne negotiations began and in August 1923 they were signed in Switzerland in Lausanne and in 1924 the Caliphate was abolished and a few days later it was signed by the Turkish government. Because it is with conditions. In 1929, in October, the Lausanne negotiations began. Ankara and Istanbul were invited. A reason for the fact that the Sultanate is abolished one month later in the first November 1922 in Istanbul. Now a chain reaction begins. Mustafa Kemal has the parliament in his hands, he has Anatolia in his hands, he has title and the highest position. But he has a rival. The Sultan is still there. The caliph is still there. The whole cooperation business is with the English, with the Greeks and with many Freemasons. Everyone is behind him. Two invitations are sent, to the parliament in Ankara and to the parliament in Istanbul. What is also important: in 1918 Istanbul was occupied by the English. Suddenly the English leave Istanbul without fighting. An Englishman who has been making crusades for years to win Istanbul. The Englishman lost Istanbul in 1453. Why does he leave Istanbul without fighting? Not one shot is fired. I learned that my father's uncle had killed 3 Englishmen there. My father told me that. That happened in 1918-1919, do not misunderstand. There was no fight against the soldiers! And Mustafa Kemal Pasha never fought against the English. Why should they? He was sent by them. It was the Pact. They saw that the Pact was working, and that Mustafa Kemal was going to do for them everything that the English wanted to do. They didn't get their hands dirty, because when the English kill someone, it's different than when Mustafa Kemal kills someone.

And the English just left Istanbul. They leave Istanbul without anything and leave it to Mustafa Kemal. Read this story, it's really very abstract. A month later, after the Lausanne negotiations began, on 1 November 1922, Mustafa Kemal abolished the Sultanate. And on 17 November 1922, 17 days later, Sultan Vahdettin left Istanbul. Why he left together with the English, I will explain insha Allah in a separate lesson. The Kemalists say that he cooperated with the English and left Istanbul with English ships. That is of course a lie, but there is a great scholar Mustafa Sabri Efendi. His books we print inscha Allah. He writes in this book that the Caliphate after Sultan Vahdettin with Abdülmecit Efendi is a fake. Mustafa Kemal has removed Vahdettin as caliph and set Abdülmecit Efendi for him. And Sheikh ul Islam Mustafa Sabri Efendi does not recognize the caliphate of Abdülmecit Efendi. He says that the caliphate ends with Sultan Vahdettin. He explains this in his book. After the Sultanate was abolished, one of the most important organs of the Ottoman Empire was weakened. Even if some consider it unimportant, this organ, the Sultanate, had been the

power and strength of the Ottoman Empire. Many thought that the Sultanate had nothing to do with Islam anyway, but that the Caliphate was sufficient. The Kemalists lied to the people in this way. The Kemalists said that there hasn't been a real caliphate since Imam Ali. People agreed with him and so Mustafa Kemal said that he would abolish the Sultanate and that it would be more Islamic. Then they declared their loyalty to Abdülmecit Efendi. Sultanate had been the power. We cannot speak of a caliphate when there is no power. Since Abdülmecit Efendi had no power, Mustafa Sabri Efendi says that he could not have been a caliph. A caliph must have power. If you have no power of authority as a caliph, then you are not a caliph either, he says. And I think it's the right opinion, because the majority of scholars see it the same way. Vahdettin himself complains about Abdülmecit. Vahdettin does not recognize the caliphate of Abdülmecit Efendi. He says that one is not a caliph just because one has the coat of the caliph. He criticizes him very harshly. There are many reports on this. Some would say that Mustafa Kemal was praised by Vahdettin, but there is no such thing. The Treaty of Lausanne was signed on 24 July 1923 between Turkey and Great Britain, France, Italy, Greece, Romania, and the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, Slovenia, Palais de Rumine in

Switzerland. But we know that Ismet İnönü had been the leader of delegations of Switzerland for the Treaty of Lausanne. He led this delegation. But who had them in the background? Chaim Nahum, an unofficial participant, who said that the new Turkish Republic must be accepted because his men are in government. They will realize everything you want to realize. Although they have given their okay, they have not completely agreed, because that comes later when the caliphate has been abolished. After the Treaty of Lausanne, the masks of Mustafa Kemals fall completely.

VIDEO:

Our government is administered by the CHP party. These principles will guide us in administration and politics. These principles are in no way to be equated with a book claimed to have been sent down from heaven. We have received our inspiration not from heaven, but directly from our life experience.

You must know that the Turkish Republic was not founded by Mustafa Kemal, but by the enemy powers of the Ottoman Empire. Mustafa Kemal founded it in the name of the Kuffar. They have the legitimation to found against this state. If Mustafa Kemal did not have their tailwind, he would never have founded it. That's how he was brought up as a child from the very beginning. And so this Kafir founded this republic in 1923 (with the support of the Islam haters). There is a purpose what this republic should fulfill. To abolish the Ottoman caliphate, to remove the Turkish people from Islam, that is the reason for its foundation. If Mustafa Kemal were not there, Turkey would automatically have become free. Let us assume that the Greeks won. Then they would not have abolished the caliphate, changed our scriptures, closed our mosques, read the call to prayer in Turkish. When Mustafa Kemal was still young, there were Sharia courts in various regions, such as in Thessaloniki in Greece. Now the events are coming like chains. On 11 August 1923 the second parliament came into force. What happened to the first parliament? Where Bukhari, Koran, Fatiha are read there? The people were executed in there. As you know, 15 July was the coup attempt in Turkey. Mustafa Kemal did that with the first parliament, which had been opened on behalf of the caliph, with the flag, the beard of the prophet. Mustafa Kemal had them executed there. One

of the most important persons Ali Schükrü bey was buried in Cankaya. They were buried in the garden. Many many other murders have happened. Mustafa Kemal executed one after the other. Why? Because the Mustafa Kemal government is a terrorist government. Until then, he had to be careful, how he showed himself. After he crossed the bridge, he showed his true face. On 11 August 1923, after many murders in parliament, the second parliament came into force. On 11 October 1923 Ankara is appointed the new capital. Shortly afterwards, on October 29th, the Turkish Republic was founded and that at the Raki table (at the table where alcohol was drunk). They sat at the raki table and said that they would proclaim the republic tomorrow. That's what they say on the twenty-eighth. On October 29 they proclaim the republic. Mustafa Kemal is depicted as Milli boss. These are the people who showed Abdülhamid Han as a dictator. Mustafa Kemal's new policy had been that everything that used to be old was bad, and everything that's new is supposed to be good. The true face of this Kafir comes out. On the third of March 1924 the caliphate is abolished.

VIDEO:

On 29 October 1923 the Turkish National Assembly proclaims the Republic. And Mustafa Kemal is elected president. Kemal appoints Ismet Pasha as Prime Minister and designates Ankara as the capital of Turkey to break with the history of the Ottoman Empire. As the last stage of this revolution, Mustafa Kemal abolished the Caliphate on the third of March 1924, after having eliminated the Sultanate. Since then, the Muslim community has had no unified spiritual leadership. This decision caused a whirlwind in the Muslim world and in Turkey. Contrary to the abolition of the Sultanate, the abolition of the Caliphate provokes demonstrations which Mustafa Kemal treats in its own way, with brutality and efficiency.

The whole Ottoman family was taken out on the fourth of March in the morning and put on land by boat, then from the land they put it to Catalca at the station and from the station of Catalca afterwards to Switzerland. The other family members put into a boat and send to Beirut. All this happens in 1924. 600 years of Islamic history are put on the train and on the boat and thrown out of the country. Do you know how long the family was forbidden to travel to the country? Until 1974. For 50 years, then the grandchildren come back piece by piece. From 1923 to 1927 Istiklal Mahkemeleri courts are founded in Turkey. These are executive courts. In these courts about 100 thousand Muslims are executed without trial. This is called "Kalem kirmak", which means breaking the pen. They come to a village, have a wooden table and have the people executed because they wear a turban and are for Islam. These murderers were Kel Ali, Kilic Ali and Necip Ali. In these courts no Jew was hanged, but all are Muslims who themselves participated in the war of liberation (istiklal Savasi). The most important people murdered in this court, who die as martyrs, are Sheik Said Efendi, Iskilipli Atif Efendi and Ibrahim Hakki Efendi.

This fight is so hard that Mustafa has Kemal bombed 19 cities in Turkey. It was most brutal in Rize. He bombed Rize very hard. Why? Because of the hat law. Even today this hat law is still active in Turkey. This Istiklal Mahkemeleri enters as bloody. There is a great scholar, he calls himself Hafiz Ali Reshad Efendi, he flees to Greece, and said that alone in Konya 10000 people were hanged. These are brutal figures. These people were not murdered with a nuclear bomb, so it could be said that it was done in

an hour, one after another. The people who fled Turkey at that time said that they would forget everything they had experienced in Turkey, but not that the scholars would hang on their turban early in the morning. One flees to Ankara and walks into a narrow street and meets a man who has been hanged. As I said, the Kemalist story is a bloody one. In this period from 1923 to 1927 with the Istiklal courts came on 25. 1925 this hat law.

It was a duty as a Turkish citizen to wear the cylinder. The cylinder comes from the Israelites and you see Jews with the cylinder. There is no such thing in the world that a state has such a law. Lenin made a communist revolution at that time. He coughed the tsar away and brought communism. He did not bring a dress code. He did not change the Russian script either. Mustafa Kemal brought something that was not in any other country. On November, 25th, 1925 the hat law was introduced so that people would dress like Kuffar. Later he founded a beer factory in Ankara. Here you see the beer factory and you see how he drinks here himself and he even lets the children drink alcohol. There are even flyers where it says: Drink beer, have health. Perhaps very attractive for Germany, but not for Muslims. He has used force of arms to enforce the unimaginable. On 30 November 1925 the Derwisch monasteries and similar institutions were banned. Terms like "sheikh" were forbidden. On the first January 1926 the Islamic calendar was abolished. On 17 February, civil law was convened in Turkey from Switzerland. On 8 April 1926 the Sharia courts are

abolished. On 10 April 1928 the paragraph "The religion of the state is Islam" is abolished. On the first of November 1928 the Arabic-Turkish script is banned in Turkey. I deliberately say Arabic-Turkish. When we printed the book "The hostility of the Kemalists towards religion" here, we drew on the cover how to try to expel the Arabic letters from the country. The actual Turkish script is Arabic. It is not only Arabic but also Turkish. Here it is called "The Renewers of Religion", that is Turkish, Ottoman. No one can read it today. Why? Because of Mustafa Kemal. In no other country was the script changed. Why did he do that? To lose contact with the Islamic world, to be unable to read the Koran, the sources, and to educate a generation that can no longer read the tombstones of their forefathers. Imagine a new time begins. Everything that was there before is suddenly said to be bad. Fatih Sultan Mehmet is suddenly a traitor, Kanuni Sultan Süleyman is suddenly a betrayer. They are said to have drunk secretly in their castles. Abdülhamid Han is said to have been a traitor. All of a sudden they are said to be traitors.

The Turk is said to be reborn, with the father of the Turks (Ataturk). The reason for this, so that the Turks, Anatolia lose the connection to Islam. Why? Since there is a contract with the English. For the English Mustafa Kemal had been a good agent for them, in their imagination. He brought up a generation who could no longer read the tombstones of their forefathers. I can speak Arabic, but I don't understand. Why? Because Mustafa Kemal also changed the language. I have an Ottoman text in front of me, I read it, but I don't understand it. He also changed the language.

This Mustafa kemal is such a bad person, and I deliberately chose this point for this lesson so that you would really get to know him. There is a story in Mustafa Kemals life called Vedat Usakligil. This Vedat, the sources say, which is forbidden in Turkey to mention by law number 5816, is the reason for divorce for Latife Hanim. Latife Hanim is the wife of Mustafa Kemal. They got divorced and there is a reason for divorce. This reason for divorce a scribe

in Turkey named Mustafa Armagan wanted to say, because there is the handwriting (Hatirat=Memory) of Latife Hanim.

They haven't published them yet. It was decided to archive them for at least 25 years on the reason that the people were not ready. Mustafa Armagan only wanted to address this reason and immediately the Turkish public prosecutor's office filed a complaint against him, where he then stopped. Latife Hanim himself reports that, and Dr Ali-Riza Nur reports that Vedat was the reason for the divorce. Because when Latife Hanim is at home, she catches Mustafa Kemal in passive position during sexual intercourse with Vedat Usakligil. That's no joke. But it is really so. Do you know what Latife Hanim says? She says: "Did you do this to me too? She says that herself, that's the reason for the divorce. Here it says: Vedat usakligil: scandal relationship. Vedat is murdered later. Either it had been in Romania or Bulgaria where he was murdered. Of course it is said that it is unknown by whom he was killed. So he was killed. Here is a picture of Mustafa Kemal and Ismet İnönü licking each other. This is not a fake picture, I have found the picture yet. One asks if they are so close. They are very close. As I said, this Vedat is murdered. A few years ago they wanted to publish the memoirs Latife Hanims (the wife of Mustafa Kemal), where all that is in it, but then they saw what is in it, so they want to archive it for at least another 25 years. It's bad, but it's reality. Most likely the relationship between Mustafa and Ismet went even further. At some point the relationship between them was also tense. Founded on 15 April 1931 for Turkish history. Why? A new Turkish history will begin. Because Turks are supposed to be the best people. I enjoyed Turkish lessons in Germany from a Turkish

teacher, at that time I was in primary school, he told me that all the people worldwide would descend from the Turks. Why do they do that? To break the connection to Mohammed and Adam. Who is writing this new Turkish history? It is only about one thing. About the rotting of the Islamic thought, the Muslims. So that nobody gets up and says that we were a caliphate state. What is going on here? So that we do not come to these thoughts, there was a new Turkish history, which was introduced on April 15, 1931 in the Turkish schools by Mustafa Kemal Pasha and a Jew named Moiz kohen. This Jew has written Turkish history. This was taught in schools and universities. This Jew writes that Kemalism is the new religion of the Turks. These are the textbooks printed between 1931 and 1940. They have the stamps of the offices on them.

There is one professor who is also of Jewish descent, Professor Fritz Neumarkt. He says: "When the Ottoman Empire fell, the new Turkish Republic was founded. The Turkish Republic never became Turkish Islamic. Never because the new government and the official ideology come from secret Jews and Armenians."

This Moiz Kohen, in Turkish it is called Moniz Tekinalp. Moniz Tekinalp says: "Since 1935 the new Turk has acquired a new soul, a new morality, a new history. Since he already says God instead of Allah, I can say they have brought a new Allah."

In January 1932 they began to read the prayer and the call to prayer in Turkish and this until 1950, that is for a total of 18 years. Why? Some people say that Mustafa Kemal had the Tafsir Hak Dini Kur'an Dili written by Elmalili Hamdi Yazir. There are manuscripts of Mustafa Kemal where he says that he will explain to the Turks what a ...(insult)... the Koran is because there is written about cows. He says that he wants to remove the people from the Koran by telling the people that the "Sura Baqara" is called the cow. Publicly, Can Dündar made these manuscripts in Kanal D, who is a Kemalist.

Let's slowly come to the end. On the twelfth of July 1932 the institution for the Turkish language was founded. As already mentioned, the language was also changed along with Scripture. You can see this woman here. In 1932 Keriman Halis was named Miss World in a beauty contest. She was appointed the most beautiful woman in the world. Why? That does not happen in front of a Turkish jury. The jury thus justified its choice: "That Kanuni Sultan Süleyman prohibited women and men from dancing together in France, but today it has come to the point of nakedly placing his grandchildren before the Europeans in a beauty contest and they should look really good. This is, of course, a victory for us Europeans."

On 21 June 1934 the surname law was introduced. Names like Kaplan, Ayi, Köprü, Yıldız and so on were introduced. Why? Later one could pursue the generation by the fathers. In Arabia they can trace their names back to the prophets. Mustafa Kemal brought a new Turkey. That is why Cemaleddin Hocaoglu said that our surnames are also in the garbage of history. The surname law is a bad thing, Cemaleddin Hoca said. Therefore it is our task to use our normal names with Abu, son of. What name did Mustafa Kemal give himself? He had the name Mustafa written out. Here you can see his identity card, there is Kamal Atatürk. Mustafa is now gone, because that could remind you of Islam. The facade was working. Then the statues of Mustafa Kemal were built. Do you know when the first statue of Mustafa Kemal was built? On 23 August 1926 in Istanbul in Sarayburnu. Insha Allah will be the first statue we will destroy. Then these idol statues were built everywhere, at school universities at public institutions, everywhere. These statues were also

attacked then. The Anatolian people knew then that this man was a traitor. But there was nothing you could do, otherwise you were murdered. Then these statues were attacked at night. That is also the reason why Adnan Menderes passed law 5816 on 31 July 1951. Namely that is the protection of Mustafa Kemal by Turkish law. Mustafa Kemal himself did not do it, because he had the power anyway. This Adnan Menderes, who allegedly saved Turkey. It is a lie. It's like Barack Obama going to Cairo and saying to people first, "Assalamu Aleykum." Then people go crazy and say he's one of them, his name is Hussein anyway. That's the inferiority complex you've had since the 17th century, the same with Adnan Menderes.

On the first of February 1935 the Hagia Sophia was transformed into a museum. I will explain what this means in another lecture. It is about the law of succession, which I mentioned at the beginning. Then something else. The Koran was forbidden everywhere. It was even forbidden to travel to the Hajj for a while. Circumcision was even forbidden. Later that was allowed again. Then I found this newspaper clipping, from the time when Arabic was forbidden. It says: "Have you already read the Bible, which gives comfort and hope to millions of people, which gives peace to life? This is from the time when reading the Koran was forbidden. I slowly come to his death.

Two years before his death, a client comes to Turkey. Namely King Edward. The visitor King Edward 1936 in Turkey is received by Mustafa Kemal. Just as Mustafa Kemal left Istanbul in 1919, he brought his clients into the country in the same way. Mustafa Kemal died on 10 November 1938. Here you can see a picture of him lying on his death bed. He died in a terrible way. He died of a liver cancer. Some say he was killed. There are many conspiracy theories. No Kemalist should come and say that his last words were "Wa Aleykum As-Salam". One came and saw that he died. They then said that he died 5 after 9. It is said that he died at night. Do you know how Ismet Pasha died? He was in a trance and then he got up once and said: "Tell me Armenian letters". Then he also died.

He died on 10 November 1938 in Dolmabahçe Palace. Do you know where he is buried? He remained buried in Istanbul for 15 years. During these 15 years a temple was built for him. The Anıt Kabiri in Ankara. There he is buried on 10 November 1953 in this temple. Funnily enough, this temple is a Masonic temple. Those who only know some history should look at the tomb. The Kemalists say: "Kaaba should belong to the Arabs, the Cankaya is enough for us". This was published in the state newspapers. This is not a joke that was said: "Ataturk Akbar". Some say that Allah wanted to appoint Ataturk a prophet, but that Ataturk was too noble and had taken the deity for himself. I am not exaggerating. Those are the 30's and 40's of that time. And if you didn't behave in a certain way, then you were dead. Although my parents don't think as we do, my parents say that they hid in the trees to read the Koran. That's the time they went through. If you look at Mustafa Kemal's grave and look at the emblem of Athens, there's hardly any difference. How can the Greeks be the greatest enemies of the Muslims? Mustafa Kemal takes the wife of Venizelos and Venizelos takes the wife of Mustafa by the hand and then they drink together. What kind of enemies they are? They say that they threw the Greeks into the sea. In any case, he was buried there in 1953. Here is a funeral picture. Here they are all with cylinders. One says in Turkish: "Do you know when you lost a battle? Not at the front. But when you look like the enemy." In Israel there is a statue of Mustafa Kemal. I have not seen the statue of Sultan Abdülhamid Han in Israel. Then the Kemalists say that if we did not exist, we would not exist. I have noticed that it is true. If he would not be there, they would not be there, but we would be there. Today it is said that if Ataturk had not been there, there would be no calls for prayer. That is a lie!

Finally, Mustafa Kemal had been the greatest enemy of Islam and an agent of the West. Ask yourselves: Who is a greater enemy of Islam? Abu Lahab, Pharaoh or Ataturk? Ataturk! Why? Because Abu Lahab and Pharaoh fought for the same thing and Ataturk destroyed a caliphate at an institute that had been running for 1300 years. What is worse? For example: You come here and want to build a house. I just say no and you go and build the house somewhere else. Or you build the house and I destroy it. That's what Mustafa Kemal did. He destroyed all the Islamic Institutes that arrived to us by the Islamic History, with language, religion, morals and character. This is the track we are still following today. No one needs to paint the idols green and say that it is Islamic. The hypocrites fall for it, but the followers of tauhid (monotheism) don't fall for it. That is why Mustafa Kemal is the biggest enemy of Islam that has ever come and gone. Don't forget that. And I told you a story about Mustafa Kemal today. I didn't tell you his entire life. Because there are so many points that I didn't mention, not because I'm afraid, but because I don't want to teach for six hours and I did it with two hours today. There is much more. That's not even the summit of the iceberg. Until the rape of children.

All praise is due to Allah!

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